THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LEWITT, PUBLISHERS.
OFFICE, No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance $18; half-yearly, $9; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 not per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26 1867.

Chas. T. Nash will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, for account of succession of Anthony Hendrick, the contents of premises corner of Conti and Rampart streets.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Citizens and strangers are invited by President Dolbear to call at the college building, corner of Camp and Common streets, and satisfy themselves as to the merits of this Institution, one of the oldest and most successful in the country. He claims to have the two best penmen in America, Messrs. Euston and Montgomery, a full and able faculty and nine large lecture rooms besides several smaller ones, and to have ample room for the accomodation of a thousand pupils.

Young men, and those of mature years also, can have themselves qualified as bookkeepers or otherwise fitted for useful employment in various ways by availing themselves of the numerous facilities afforded at this Institution. The College has had such success and consequent reputation as a thorough commercial school that a diploma from it, is a high credential to those who seek immediate employment.

RADICAL MAJACK—YOUR MONEY AND YOUR LIFE.

The malice of the Radical party is insatiable. Ask how far it has no limit. Not satisfied with reducing the Southern people to poverty and degradation, they also thirst for our blood, and until the whites have been exterminated or driven off of the land, their devilish passion will continue to rage. The Radicals seem determined to act in such a manner as to prevent any reconciliation with them, and to prevent the gulf between them and the people of the South established, not by the conflict of arms, but by the malignant spirit and fiendish acts which have characterized their conduct as conquerors, from ever being bridged. Not until they have taken our property and deprived us of the means of life, will their revenge be complete and their hatred appeased. They wish to humiliate our pride and make us such even as they are, and failing in that, they would instigate the servile race among us to slaughter the white people of the South, men, women and children and thus get rid of us. Brave men are they, to call upon the negroes to help them. As they put them in the fore front of the battles, so now they seek to shelter themselves behind the stalwart bodies of the black people, reckoning not the consequences, but thinking them good enough for that purpose, although they do not consider them entitled to share in the spoils to be gathered, which are claimed as the exclusive property of their white associates. The highwayman taking his life in his hand demands your money or your life, but these vile men behind the bulwark of a military order require both money and life.

We have been moved to the foregoing observations by two extraordinary leading articles which appeared in the white Radical organ of the city on Friday or Saturday last. The revolutionary spirit characterizing the first of those utterances, and the bloody suggestions contained in the second, should not go without further exposure, and may well call for the attention of our new Commander. The Constitution under and by virtue of which alone, the Congress of the United States has any legal existence, is held up as a charter deserving of repudiation and admitted to have been repudiated by the leading spokesmen of the Republican Party. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is quoted as having said, "That Constitution is past, and only lies around made in our way. We have repudiated the Constitution, outside of which we all agree that we are acting, else our whole work of reconstruction is usurpation, and therefore, the organ referred to enquires, "Is it true, then, that there is no higher law in the land than the parchment Constitution of our fathers?" It is evident from these quotations that the writer is a teacher of the "higher law" doctrine and that he would inculcate a disregard of the Constitution and laws enacted in pursuance thereto whenever they interfere with the supremacy of the party to which he belongs. He speaks truly. Brought to the test of the Constitution, the acts of Congress relating to reconstruction do not bear a moment's examination, but we would tell him that if the Constitution be not the paramount law, then the Reconstruction Acts are not law and can only be enforced at the point of the bayonet; there would then be no law but the sword and we should be all at sea.

The writer compares President Johnson and those persons who insist that the Constitution is still operative to a party in a legal action of divorce who has himself been guilty of the crime complained of, and is for that reason thrown out of court.

The pettifogging narrow minded character of the illustration betrays the capacity of the writer. To compare a high question of constitutional law involving the rights and liberties of a great people and the existence of a constitutional government itself, to a petty action of divorce, would relieve us from the duty of examining his proposition, if objects of greater importance did not call upon us to do so. We know of no "demurrer" assimilating to the exception referred to, which could be urged before the Supreme Court of the United States against President Johnson and those who insist upon the existence and virtue of the organic law, which any lawyer fit to argue before that tribunal, would interpose to a demand made for the enforcement of that law, or which that court could for one moment entertain. And if such a demurrer could be urged in bar of an accusation by the South against the Republican party, there are many in the North to whom the exception would not apply. That objection which is so often made as a conclusive answer to us, is the most contemptible "quibble, and would be scouted at by every respectable Union man in the North who is not a slave to the necessities of the Republican party. If there be no Constitution your entire governmental system from Congress down to the humblest revenue employe is nothing but a usurpation sustained by the sword.

It might really be thought that the charge brought against the South of having violated the Constitution as hitherto understood, and thereby being precluded from urging the same accusation against the Republican party, is so stale and has been so often disproved that it is simply amusing to hear it repeated. It was really for the Constitution and its principles the South fought and was driven to attempt a separation from those who considered it "a compact with hell."

These arguments only start a smile and we therefore pass to the more serious, more insidious and more bloody suggestions of these revolutionary and higher law teachings. Speaking of the late dispatch from Gen. Grant to Gen. Mower suspending the recent appointments of Gen Mower, this radical organ says:

"We cannot and will not believe that Gen. Grant approved the suspension of Gen. Mower's orders, although his name appears to endorse them. Andrew Johnson, and we fear an Official who has proved equally as great a traitor to his party, may be sole author of what may yet prove to be not only the most unfortunate, but the most criminal act of their lives. The day will come, and perhaps it may be a bloody one, when the loyal people of Louisiana will hold the authors of this interference in the progress of reconstruction to a strict account."

The war of the rebellion is not yet over; the states of the South are not yet reconstructed; the grand Army of the Republic doubles in number the old grand army of the Potomac; tried soldiers with dusky faces still love their old profession, and cherish the old muskets they carried so bravely on many a well-fought field; the lowly and humble have learned their rights and know how to fight, and if needs be die for them; no power save that of the Almighty God can keep the loyal people in the end from achieving their own liberty, and trampling to the dust the minions of the old and still dominant slave power. If this end is not accomplished through Gen. Mower, General Hancock will be applied to; if General Hancock refuses to remove the authors of the July riot from office, the convention about to assemble will be urged to fall back upon its sovereign power, and make clean work of every state official now in office, if the convention fails to do its duty the loyal and recently enfranchised negroes must protect themselves, and by the weight of overwhelming numbers put men in office to legislate in such a manner that a rebel hereafter will never dare to show his head. Oh! for a Brownlow to sit in the executive chair of Louisiana, and a Tennessee legislature to treat with unrepentant rebels. Gentlemen of the judiciary committee, the remedy for all this trouble is in your hands and that remedy is a bloodless and easy one. But neglect that remedy and untold evils if not untold horrors are upon us."

So that become a parcel of needy adventurers from other parts of the country, army followers, and others who cannot earn a living at home, are prevented from taking the bread out of the mouths of men belonging to the soil, they would instigate the negroes to a general massacre. Of course the war is not over nor the States reconstructed until these harpies have been provided with lucrative appointments, and "rebels" turned adrift to give place to them! That is the whole of it; these men are hungry, and are down here to scrape up the pickings left by their predecessors; to squeeze out the last drop of blood from this impoverished land, and then they will wend their way back whence they came to spend their ill-gotten gains.

We like the suggestion of a cotemporary, that these cormorants should at once assess our property holders a sum of money, equivalent to those offices, as commanders in Mexico levy a prestamos or forced loan (never to be returned), and then take themselves off. It would be cheerfully paid, we dare say, to be rid of their company.

Such appeals as those to which we allude come under the operation of the military orders directed against speeches having a tendency to array one race against another, and against incitements to violence. The downfall of the Republican party is to come through the very extravagance and criminality of its conduct, and, were it not for the mischief done in the meantime, we would prefer that its worst men should rule. But we are glad the colored people refuse to be made the tools of these unprincipled adventurers, and believe they will yet see it to be their interest to cultivate the good will of the Southern people rather than that of those selfish and mercenary men who care nothing for the country.

It is quite evident that the design of the Radical faction here has been to provoke a disturbance of the peace in this patient and long suffering city, but thanks to the calm and submissive temper of our people under unmerited obloquy, it wishes have not been and will not be gratified.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The management repeated last night Rossini's great comic opera of "the Barber of Seville," with the same cast as on Saturday evening. Miss Lambelé, although somewhat fatigued and suffering from a cold, sang the part of *Rosina*, and more than justified the encomiums pronounced by competent judges upon the wonderful gifts of nature by which she is so liberally endowed. Certainly no one can be blamed for going into raptures with this charming young lady, who possesses so sweet an expression and so modest and graceful a demeanor. Her countenance, voice and bearing indicate the possession of rare talent and exquisite taste, and her vocalization proves the perfection of the training she has enjoyed. An enthusiastic confrere says he would suppose "there was a small cage of canaries in her beautiful throat; and we suppose Miss Lambelé will not be displeased at the compliment. Last night, on the conclusion of the air and variations of "Les Diamants de la Couronne," which was encored with much enthusiasm, Miss L. sang the waltz from the opera of Romeo and Juliet by Gounod, accompanying herself on the piano rather than repeat the air of "The Diamonds," which, doubtless, would have drawn too much upon her strength. The waltz proved an agreeable surprise and a great treat to the audience. Mr. Damiani as *Almaviva*, Mr. Dupin as *Don Basile*, and Mr. Lechevalier as *Fiorro*, sustained their several roles with the ability of which they gave evidence on the previous performance of *Il Barbiere*.

We regret to see the small audiences in attendance upon these delightful entertainments. We are mortified at the want of taste evinced by the thousands who patronise cheap and vulgar amusements, which are a mere waste of time without affording the smallest improvement to the mind or any education to the senses, but on the contrary tend to the deterioration of both. It is a good proof also of the impoverished condition of that class of our community who have been in the habit of supporting the Opera, to see the miserable account of empty boxes at this well conducted establishment. The orchestral performances alone are worth the price of admission. We hope Mr. Albaiza and Mr. Calabresi, the accomplished directors, will not feel discouraged at this rather disheartening condition of things. As the season progresses there will certainly be an improvement.

To-night, "La Favorite," the popular opera of "Donizetti" will be performed, and in consequence of the serious indisposition of Mademoiselle Andibert, Miss Fauschetti has kindly consented, at short notice, to sing for her benefit the role of *Leonore*. Messrs. Picot, Lechevalier and Van Hoffien taking, as on Thursday last, the parts of *Fernand*, *Alphonse* and *Balthazar*. Miss Tholer singing the part of *Inès*. Miss Fauschetti will probably appear on Thursday evening in the opera of "Robert Le Diable," when her debut will take place.

THE LATE BISHOP ELLIOTT OF GEORGIA.—The Savannah *News* notices a work lately issued from the press, consisting of a selection of the pulpit discourses, and a memoir of this eminent and much lamented prelate, by Thomas M Hanckel, Esq. The *News* says "It is an elegantly printed volume of 201 pages, embracing a carefully prepared memoir of Bishop Elliott, and the sermons written by him during the ripest years of his life, which have been selected by members of the Bishop's family, by his clergy and by members of the Episcopal Church in Savannah, as the discourses which had impressed themselves the most deeply in their hearts at the time of delivery."

We are sure no work will be more acceptable to the members of the Episcopal denomination than this volume. Messrs. Pott & Amory, New York, are the publishers.

The Louisiana State Convention.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment last Saturday. R. G. Gardner, colored, President *protem.*, and 85 members, a quorum, present. Prayer by Bishop Lapsley, of the Methodist Church, of Cincinnati. (He is the same who some time ago made a conservative and very sensible speech at a mass meeting in Lafayette Square in this city, when Senator Wilson also spoke.)

The minutes of Saturday's proceedings were read and rather a warm debate arose, owing to the President's confusion and ignorance of parliamentary forms.

Wickliffe, white, of Orleans, proposed that subordinate officers and employes of the Convention be chosen equally from white and colored candidates.

Crawford, of Ouachita, opposed this. He had not come to contend about offices, but to form a State Constitution.

Creswell, colored, of Orleans, did not want such distinctions as the member from Orleans proposed.

Wickliffe explained as his reason for making the proposition that certain articles of the platform of the Republican party required such distinctions.

A motion to lay the matter on the table finally prevailed by a vote of 47 yeas to 38 nays.

On motion it was resolved to elect a permanent President by ballot, a motion to substitute viva voce (or "biba boce," as the President managed to construe those Latin words,) being lost.

J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, and Rufus Waples, W. R. Crane, Charles Smith and Simeon Belden, all of Orleans, were nominated. Smith declined.

The balloting resulted as follows:

First ballot—Taliaferro received 49 votes.	
Crane	20
Waples	18
Belden	10
Smith	1

Whole number, 88—necessary to a choice, 45 votes.

On the second ballot the names of Belden and Smith were dropped.

Second ballot—Taliaferro received 45 votes.	
Crane	29
Waples	15
Gardner	1

There was a discrepancy, however, in the report of the tellers as to the ballot, two of them, the majority, contending that there were but 89 votes cast, of which Judge Taliaferro received 45, as above stated, the number necessary to a choice.

Notwithstanding this majority report, however, the President, after considerable confused discussion, proceeded in accordance with the minority report to another ballot, in which the name of Rufus Waples was withdrawn.

Third ballot—Taliaferro received 51 votes.

Crane	38

Judge Taliaferro having received the necessary number of votes was, on motion of Wickliffe, of Orleans, declared the unanimous choice of the Convention and was conducted to the chair, amid great applause

Judge Taliaferro, on taking his seat, made a brief speech, which was received with evident satisfaction, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and alluding to the slaves entire before them, which, though ordinarily slaves, still, would under the change order of things, growing out of the late civil war, become, he hoped, men capable of deliberation. It was easier to tear down than to reconstruct, and a madman, like Erostratus of old, who burnt the magnificent Temple of Ephesus, might destroy in a day what had required years to complete.

In conclusion, he hoped the Convention would fully meet the expectations of the public, and adjust existing difficulties to the wants of the people in accordance with the peculiar exigencies of the times and to the lasting welfare of the country.

A resolution was adopted providing for a committee of 13 members to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, and to determine the number and character of the necessary committees. The members were not selected.

Wm Vigne, colored, the Secretary pro tem was chosen permanent Secretary of the Convention, receiving 74 votes to 71 cast for Hugh J. Campbell white. [The latter is already Secretary of the Lower Board of the City Council.]

For Sergeant-at-Arms—L. Berbel received 28; J. M Davis 25, and Edgard Davis 14 votes. Berbel was declared elected.

On motion the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,297.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

Washington, Nov. 25.—SENATE—A petition from Massachusetts was presented for equal right suffrage in the District.

The use of the Senate Chamber to the Rev. Fearman Hall was denied.

The Military Committee were ordered to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army.

A resolution returning thanks to Sheridan, Sickles, Pope and Schofield, was introduced and referred.

Edward Dunbar, editor of the New York *Globe*, was ordered to appear before the bar of the Senate for contempt. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted that no committee shall incur expense hereafter without further orders of the House.

Boutwell, second member of the Judiciary Committee, rose to report testimony taken by the Committee on Impeachment and majority report—Chairman Wilson dissenting. The report was prepared by Williams, of Pennsylvania. The summary of the majority report is as follows: "In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted and the views of the law herewith presented, the committee is of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that, &c." It closes with the resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report was followed by mingled expressions of applause and disapprobation, the Speaker meantime using his gavel.

Wilson, chairman, for himself and Wood bridge, presented a report, which concludes: "We therefore declare that the case before us, presented by the testimony and measured by the law, does not disclose such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution as requires the Constitutional interposition of the power of the House, and recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid on the table.

Marshall, on behalf of himself and Eldridge, stated that they fully concurred in the resolution offered by Chairman Wilson, and also concurred entirely with his argument regarding the law of the case and the application of the evidence thereto, but there were differences on some points which induced him and Mr. Eldridge to submit a third report.

The reports were all laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

The bill to suspend civil officers during impeachment was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A motion was subsequently made by Blaine, of Maine, to reconsider the vote of reference, and to table the vote to reconsider, which carries the bill on the Judiciary Committee and removes it from the arbitrary control of the House, was regarded as a sort of test on this question. Blaine's motion prevailed with but little opposition, indicating the weakness of the scheme to suspend before conviction.

The rules were suspended and resolutions adopted declaring that in the judgment of the House it is unnecessary to proceed at present with building and equipping war ships.

The rules were suspended and a resolution offered declaring that in the present condition of finances the further purchase of territory is inexpedient, and the House hold itself under no obligation to vote money for such purposes.

A bill declaring St. Louis a port of entry was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

Grant's evidence covered three columns, but the following tells his story. By Mr. Woodbridge—Question—I understand your position to be that you did not assume to originate or inaugurate any policy, but when any question came up, and your opinion was asked as to what the President was going to do or had done, you gave an opinion. Answer—That is it exactly, and I presumed the whole committee understood me. I thought I had been attentive to my own duties and tried not to interfere with other peoples. I was always ready to originate measures relating to the army, but I never was willing to originate matters pertaining to the civil Government of the United States, and I never asked for my opinion about what had been done. I was willing to give it. I originated no plan nor suggested any plan for civil government. I only gave my views on measures after they had been originated. I simply expressed an answer that something should be done to give some sort of control over them. There were no Governments there when the war was over and I wanted to see it done quickly. I did not pretend to say how it should be done or in what form.

Chairmen of Committees—Elections, Dawes; Ways and Means, Schenck; Appropriations, Stevens; Banking and Currency, Hulburd; Pacific Railroad, Price; Claims, Bingham; Commerce; Washburn; Public Lands, Julian; Post-offices, Kasmerworth; Judiciary, Wilson; Old Committee, continued throughout; Indian Affairs, Windam; Military Affairs, Gorfield; Naval Officers, Ashley; of Ways, Roscs and Counts; Cook; Freedmen's Affairs, Lillard; Education and Labor, Baker; Patents, Jenks; Printing, Loflin; Retrenchment, Van Wyck.

The majority of the Impeachment Committee, in their report recommending Impeachment, lay great stress upon the alleged usurpation by the President of the pardoning and veto powers, also the authority to make removals and appointments, and particularly refer to what is termed flagrant violations of the Constitutional powers of the Executive by organizing Governments in the Southern States at the end of the war without asking the advice of Congress, as they assert, for personal purposes. They refer to the pardoning of 193 persons in West Virginia who were deserters from the army during the war, which they state was in behalf of private and interested parties, and in order that they may refer in accordance with the President's opinions. Their resolution is causing great displeasure of the Treasury. The tenor of the Executive officers throughout the entire report consists in alleged usurpations of the powers above mentioned. The majority assert, also, that by various official speeches and public declarations, the President has sought to obstruct the laws of Congress for the pacification of the States, with particular reference to the Constitutional Amendment approved by Congress. This report is very lengthy and is signed by Boutwell, Williams, Churchill, Thomas and Lawrence.

A report was also submitted by Wilson and Woodbridge, dissenting from the views of the majority, and asserting that there was no evidence presented which demanded the impeachment of the President, but they condemned his political views and were willing to censure him.

The majority report, by Marshall and Eldridge, strongly defends the President from abuse by his political enemies, and asert that his only fault consists in not holding the political views of the party which elected him, in regard to the subjugation of the people of the South. The report is extremely caustic, and abuses harshly some of the witnesses who testified before the Committee. Baker is accused of perjury, and they conclude with—"The President will be held in respect by his countrymen when his calumniators are pilloried in undying scorn and indignation of the American people. The points made in the summing up of the majority report against the President are not borne out by the testimony. First, as to the President having usurped the power of Congress in organizing governments in the Southern States, it will be found in Gen. Grant's testimony that the programme which, followed by Mr. Johnson, had been laid down by Mr. Lincoln. It also appears in Gen Grant's testimony that he was present by invitation at the Cabinet Council, in which the reorganization of the Southern States was discussed, and that while he assented to the plan followed by the administration, he did not offer any suggestion of his own, but was a silent listener. Secondly, as to the charge he took was in restraining the President's order to have prominent rebels like Lee brought to condign punishment. As to the charge of prominent rebels, it appears that many of the most prominent of them were pardoned on the recommendation of Grant, Sherman, Stanton, etc. As to the pardoning of some hundred deserters from a West Virginia regiment, which the report alleges was done in order that they might vote for a Democratic member of Congress, it appears from the evidence that they were only technically deserters—that they were all pardoned until some weeks after the election, and that the President merely endorsed the application in the usual form, referring it to the Secretary of War, who himself granted it. The committee inquired into the possession by the President of certain Tennessee lands, on the supposition that his possession of them might have some connection with hinderance of the property of Southern railroad companies, but it appeared that Mr. Johnson had been possessor of those bonds for the last twelve years.

In reference to the trial of Jefferson Davis, Attorney General Speed and the counsel for the Government shoulder all the responsibility of not trying him; the avowed cause being that Chief Justice Chase was sick and feared that Attorney General Speed would not consent, under any circumstances, to have the trial conducted under Judge Underwood.

There was an attempt on the part of Lafayette C. Baker to get up a story about an imaginary letter from Mr. Johnson, as Military Governor, to Jefferson Davis, offering to turn over the State of Tennessee to him, but the committee could have had no trouble in deciding what degree of credit was to be given to it, the tale fell still-born. There is no allegation against the President of his having personally given grounds of offence. Ashley of Ohio, who presented the articles of impeachment, acknowledges that he has given to the committee all the valid evidence in his possession.

New York, Nov. 25.—Governments steady; Coupons of 1862, with coupons, 108. Cotton declined ¼ to ⅛; sales 1800 bales; middling uplands 18c. Flour and Wheat dull. Mixed Corn $1.36. Provisions dull. Naval stores firm. Freights firm. Cotton by steamer ¼ to ⅜.

Richmond, Nov. 25.—The U. S. Court was not opened at all to-day, nor did the Judge assume his seat.

Upon the train arriving at half-past one o'clock, without Judge Chase, the Marshal postponed the Court till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Judge Underwood received a telegram from Judge Chase, saying he would certainly be present to-morrow. Davis having been notified of the circumstance, did not appear at the Court-House, but will be there to-morrow morning.

Among the witnesses summoned by the Government, who arrived to-day, is Gen. R. E. Lee. Gen. Custis Lee and Hugh Lee are also here. Gen. Horace Porter, of Grant's staff, also a witness, arrived to-day, as also did ex-Gov. Letcher. Gov. Davis and Gen. Smith, of Lexington.

Upon the announcement of the adjournment of the Court to-day, a crowd, consisting chiefly of blacks, quietly dispersed.

Judge Underwood to-day decided upon the propriety of issuing a writ of habeas corpus ad testandum to compel Gen. Schofield to produce his vouchers. It is returnable December 5th.

The venire, out of which the Davis jury is to be selected, is one-third colored men.

Among the witnesses summoned for the Government are Generals Magruder, Mahone and Wickham, of Virginia, and Gordon, of Georgia.

Montgomery, Nov. 25.—In the Reconstitution Convention a resolution was offered to present a memorial to Congress, praying that the present reconstruction law be so altered or amended as to require only a majority of the voters voting on the question to determine for or against the adoption of the new Constitution. Several members stated that they deemed the law amended so that the opposition could not defeat the Constitution by staying away from the polls, and pressed the immediate adoption of the memorial. It was deliberated upon, and finally tabled and ordered to be printed.

Ordinances were introduced and referred, to establish a Board of Emigration for the State, and to provide for a bureau of industrial statistics.

The Radical majority decided not to press the adoption of the amendment requiring common carriers to make no distinction on account of color, between persons traveling in this State, and refused to bring up the question this morning. This action was induced by fear of endangering the adoption of other measures, and because the object in view had already been obtained in part at least, by the adoption of section 1 of the bill of rights, which declares that persons possess equal civil and political rights and public privileges.

A resolution was reported by the Committee on Education providing for establishing, through out the State, in each township or school district, one or more schools, which all the children of the State between the ages of 18 and 20 years may attend free of charge. A motion to amend, by providing separate schools for white and colored children, was tabled. Yeas 58, nays 27. On a final vote the resolution was adopted, yeas 54, nays 35.

The real cause why the Radical majority did not pass the amendment requiring common carriers to make no distinction between travelers on account of color, was that there was danger of breaking up the Convention, several members threatening to withdraw if it was adopted. It is highly probable that proposition to organize a provisional civil government in place of the present State government, will be quashed in committee.

Savannah, Nov. 25.—There was a large meeting of merchants held here today to memorialize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington regarding the removal of the vexatious way the cotton tax is collected in the interior. A committee of three was appointed to proceed at once to Washington and lay the matter before the proper officials.

Mobile, Nov. 25.—Sales 2200 bales. Middlings 15½c. Receipts 2215. Exports 1227.

Louisville, Nov. 25.—Sales 12 hhds Tobacco—rates unchanged. Lugs ⅛, medium leaf $16.

Louisville, Nov. 25.—River falling slowly, 8 feet 10 inches in the canal; drizzling and dull day.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton heavy—middlings 14½ to 15c.

Southern Pass, Nov. 25, 6 p. m.—Wind S W. Weather cloudy. Tide excellent.

Arrived: Spanish bark Yzabel, Thomasens, Sisal, ten days in ballast to Flag Bros. Brush schooner Brazos, Armand, Cuba, six days, from to A. Scouls. Schooner Watchful was towed in; she is bound for Mobile, and is short of water, will go up the river to fill casks, and then go out via Pass a l'Outre.

Pensacola, Nov. 25.—Passed up last night, Arpadia, Hall, from Liverpool, 120 days, for Julia at midnight. Great Republic at 3 p. m. to day. River stationary.

London, Nov. 25, Evening—Consols 91 7-16. Bonds 70¾.

Frankfort, Nov. 25, Evening—Bonds 75½.

Liverpool, Nov. 25, Evening.—Cotton closed heavy and irregular, sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 8¾; middling Orleans 8¾d.

London, Nov. 25—It is reported that Kelly has been taken from the steamer City of Paris, at Cork and there is much excitement among the Fenians at Manchester, Birmingham and Cork. Adjourned.

Grant's evidence covered three columns, but the following tells his story. By Mr. Woodbridge—Question—I understand your position to be that you did not assume to originate or inaugurate any policy, but when any question came up, and your opinion was asked as to what the President was going to do or had done, you gave an opinion. Answer—That is it exactly, and I presumed the whole committee understood me. I thought I had been attentive to my own duties and tried not to interfere with other peoples. I was always ready to originate matters pertaining to the army, but I never was willing to originate matters pertaining to the civil Government of the United States, and I never asked for my opinion about what had been done. I was willing to give it. I originated no plan nor suggested any plan for civil government. I only gave my views on measures after they had been originated. I simply expressed an answer that something should be done to give some sort of control over them. There were no Governments there when the war was over and I wanted to see it done quickly. I did not pretend to say how it should be done or in what form.

Chairmen of Committees—Elections, Dawes; Ways and Means, Schenck; Appropriations, Stevens; Banking and Currency, Hulburd; Pacific Railroad, Price; Claims, Bingham; Commerce; Washburn; Public Lands, Julian; Post-offices, Kasmerworth; Judiciary, Wilson; Old Committee, continued throughout; Indian Affairs, Windam; Military Affairs, Gorfield; Naval Officers, Ashley; of Ways, Roscs and Counts; Cook; Freedmen's Affairs, Lillard; Education and Labor, Baker; Patents, Jenks; Printing, Loflin; Retrenchment, Van Wyck.

The majority of the Impeachment Committee, in their report recommending Impeachment, lay great stress upon the alleged usurpation by the President of the pardoning and veto powers, also the authority to make removals and appointments, and particularly refer to what is termed flagrant violations of the Constitutional powers of the Executive by organizing Governments in the Southern States at the end of the war without asking the advice of Congress, as they assert, for personal purposes. They refer to the pardoning of 193 persons in West Virginia who were deserters from the army during the war, which they state was in behalf of private and interested parties, and in order that they may refer in accordance with the President's opinions. Their resolution is causing great displeasure of the Treasury. The tenor of the Executive officers throughout the entire report consists in alleged usurpations of the powers above mentioned. The majority assert, also, that by various official speeches and public declarations, the President has sought to obstruct the laws of Congress for the pacification of the States, with particular reference to the Constitutional Amendment approved by Congress. This report is very lengthy and is signed by Boutwell, Williams, Churchill, Thomas and Lawrence.

A report was also submitted by Wilson and Woodbridge, dissenting from the views of the majority, and asserting that there was no evidence presented which demanded the impeachment of the President, but they condemned his political views and were willing to censure him.

The majority report, by Marshall and Eldridge, strongly defends the President from abuse by his political enemies, and asert that his only fault consists in not holding the political views of the party which elected him, in regard to the subjugation of the people of the South. The report is extremely caustic, and abuses harshly some of the witnesses who testified before the Committee. Baker is accused of perjury, and they conclude with—"The President will be held in respect by his countrymen when his calumniators are pilloried in undying scorn and indignation of the American people. The points made in the summing up of the majority report against the President are not borne out by the testimony. First, as to the President having usurped the power of Congress in organizing governments in the Southern States, it will be found in Gen. Grant's testimony that the programme which, followed by Mr. Johnson, had been laid down by Mr. Lincoln. It also appears in Gen Grant's testimony that he was present by invitation at the Cabinet Council, in which the reorganization of the Southern States was discussed, and that while he assented to the plan followed by the administration, he did not offer any suggestion of his own, but was a silent listener. Secondly, as to the charge he took was in restraining the President's order to have prominent rebels like Lee brought to condign punishment. As to the charge of prominent rebels, it appears that many of the most prominent of them were pardoned on the recommendation of Grant, Sherman, Stanton, etc. As to the pardoning of some hundred deserters from a West Virginia regiment, which the report alleges was done in order that they might vote for a Democratic member of Congress, it appears from the evidence that they were only technically deserters—that they were all pardoned until some weeks after the election, and that the President merely endorsed the application in the usual form, referring it to the Secretary of War, who himself granted it. The committee inquired into the possession by the President of certain Tennessee lands, on the supposition that his possession of them might have some connection with hinderance of the property of Southern railroad companies, but it appeared that Mr. Johnson had been possessor of those bonds for the last twelve years.

In reference to the trial of Jefferson Davis, Attorney General Speed and the counsel for the Government shoulder all the responsibility of not trying him; the avowed cause being that Chief Justice Chase was sick and feared that Attorney General Speed would not consent, under any circumstances, to have the trial conducted under Judge Underwood.

There was an attempt on the part of Lafayette C. Baker to get up a story about an imaginary letter from Mr. Johnson, as Military Governor, to Jefferson Davis, offering to turn over the State of Tennessee to him, but the committee could have had no trouble in deciding what degree of credit was to be given to it, the tale fell still-born. There is no allegation against the President of his having personally given grounds of offence. Ashley of Ohio, who presented the articles of impeachment, acknowledges that he has given to the committee all the valid evidence in his possession.

New York, Nov. 25.—Lord Lyons, in presenting credentials to Napoleon, said: "The cordial relations between France and England have powerfully contributed to the welfare of the two countries. My instructions prescribe to me to spare nothing to maintain and strengthen those relations."

The Emperor replied:

"I am pleased at the sentiments which you have expressed. I appreciate their full value, and I pray you to convey to them my sincere attachment to your person and family. One of my most constant objects has been to maintain with Queen Victoria those friendly relations which have already borne so many good fruits."

Omaha, Nov. 24.—The Union Pacific Railroad reached the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 500 miles west of here. It is expected to reach Evans' Pass, 30 miles beyond the highest point, in January.

Richmond, Nov. 23.—Hon. Charles Russell, of Va., leader of the Administration party in the last Confederate Congress, died in Baltimore last night.

Mr. Davis's trial commences Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. It is that hour he will place himself in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, and it is believed will be bailed from day to day by the Chief Justice on recognizance. About fifteen witnesses are summoned for Government, including James A. Seddon, late Confederate Secretary of War, and Gen. Joe E. Johnston. It is stated that Mr. Davis will be tried on new indictment, to be made by the Grand Jury here. Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood arrived here Monday morning. Messrs. Chandler and Evarts, of the prosecution, and O'Conner and Shea, of the defense, arrive to-morrow morning. Mr. Davis was shut up nearly all day with his counsel.

As Judge Chase will not arrive until to-morrow afternoon, the Davis trial will not commence until 2 o'clock to-day. Chase will deliver the charge to the Grand Jury. It is not known whether he will remain during all the trial. Davis' counsel say they are entirely ready to go on, and the Government officers give no intimation of any postponement on their part. A prayer of Gen. Imboden, and issued a mandamus to compel Gen. Schofield to produce his vouchers. It is returnable December 5th.

The venire, out of which the Davis jury is to be selected, is one-third colored men.

Among the witnesses summoned for the Government are Generals Magruder, Mahone and Wickham, of Virginia, and Gordon, of Georgia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 24 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. Of this number 1 of the deceased died of yellow fever and 11 of cholera.

During the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were 41 interments, of which number 1 of the deceased died of yellow fever and 12 of cholera.

Weekly Mortuary Report.—During the week ending Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, there were 255 interments; 89 of which were of persons who died of cholera, 17 of yellow fever, and 149 of other causes.

Obituary.—We are pained to notice the death of Mr. Paul Couppin, aged 69 years, a native of France, but a resident of this city since his boyhood. He was the father of Dr. Chuppin, the distinguished surgeon, and of Messrs. Arthur and Amedée Chuppin, all of New Orleans.

Appointment of a Councilman.—General Mower has issued an order appointing John P. Sullivan Assistant Alderman of New Orleans, in place of Dr. E. Goldman, resigned.

Sharp Business.—We hear of several ladies who have recently had dress patterns stolen from them by a woman who, finding out their names and those of their lady neighbors, would go to the former and get the patterns in the names of the latter, pretending to be in the employ of each one's neighbor as a servant. Dresses as well as patterns have been obtained by the woman in the same manner.

The steamship Clinton, Capt. Farwell, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following passengers:

Mr Spur, Mr Hixon, Mr Marston, lady, child and servant, Mrs Oubredank, Dr Bauer, J N Neal and four in deck.

The steamship Kensington, Capt. Lewis, from Boston, brings the following passengers:

Capt J H Stetson, wife and three children, Mrs Henry Sly, Mrs J A Kane, R B Stonner, M Lenzy, W Perkins, Mrs H Stevens child and servant, W Travesdale, H W Patrick, M T White, J Kempie.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, 1867.

The Money market shows additional evidences of relaxation from the stringency which first marked it for some time past. The sales of Cotton are putting more currency in circulation, and country merchants are coming in slowly to make payments on account of their purchases or in full their previous obligations. The banks are consequently enabled to increase their discount lines and extend additional facilities to their customers, and street rates are less onerous, 1½ per cent per month being freely accepted for good paper secured by satisfactory collaterals. Mortgage paper is quoted at 1 2½ per cent per annum. Notwithstanding, however, these favorable indications there is still a good demand for money, with an inadequate supply of available capital to fully meet it.

Gold opened at 140 to 140½, against 139¾ last evening, showing an advance predicated on the Cotton question, which seems to be the proper head, but subsequently sold at 140½, and closed at 140. The sales included $6000 towards the close at 140, $1000 at 140¼, $2000 at 140¾, and $2500 at 140½. A gold check on New York sold at ⅛ premium. Sterling was in fair demand, and firm at 150 to 152 for bankers' sixty days drafts, and 154 to 156 for sight drafts. There was a very fair demand for gold for the customhouse.

The supply of Foreign Exchange was ample, and a fair business was done at about